about August 14, 1941, by the Progressive Fillet Co. from Gloucester, Mass.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: "Frosted \* \* \* H & G Whiting Frosted Fish."

On October 3, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2429. Adulteration of frozen whiting. U. S. v. 1,376 Boxes of Frozen Fish.

Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 5424.

Sample Nos. 65506-E, 65593-E.)

On August 23, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado filed a libel against 1,376 boxes of frozen fish at Denver, Colo., which had been consigned by Progressive Fish Co., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 6, 1941, from Gloucester, Mass.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed substance. The article was labeled in part: "H & G Whiting Frosted Fish."

On October 17, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

## **MISCELLANEOUS**

2430. Adulteration of tullibees. U. S. v. Sivert A. Selvog (Selvog Fish Co.).

Tried to the court. Judgment of guilty. Fine, \$500. (F. D. C. No. 2961. Sample No. 4388-E.)

Examination showed that this product was infested with parasites.

On May 27, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota filed an information against Sivert A. Selvog, trading as Selvog Fish Co. at Warroad, Minn., alleging shipment by said defendant on or about June 8, 1940, from the State of Minnesota into the State of Illinois, of a quantity of tullibees that were adulterated. The article was labeled in part: "Morris Fisheries Chicago, Illinois 1440."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in

part of a filthy substance, namely, tullibees infested with parasites.

On July 2, 1941, the defendant having withdrawn his plea of guilty theretofore entered and having waived a jury, the case was tried to the court on the question of the defendant's liability and responsibility for the interstate shipment, all other allegations of the information having been admitted. After hearing the evidence and arguments of counsel, the court took the case under advisement, and on July 15 entered judgment of guilty and sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of \$500.

2431. Adulteration of salt codfish. U. S. v. 24 and 6 Cases of Codfish. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 4719. Sample Nos. 69046–E, 69047–E.)

This product contained rodent hairs.

On May 9, 1941, the United States attorney for the Northern District of New York filed a libel against 30 cases of codfish at Utica, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 2 and 8, 1941, by the Collins-Lee Co. from Chelsea, Mass.; and charging that it was adulterated. The article was labeled in part: (Boxes) "Lily White Salt Cod Fish" or "Stillman's Boneless Salt Cod Fish."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance; and in that it had been prepared under insanitary

conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.

On June 17, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

2432. Adulteration of finnan haddie. U. S. v. 24 Boxes of Finnan Haddie. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 4724. Sample No. 50966-E.)

This product contained rodent hairs.

On May 8, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland filed a libel against 24 boxes of finnan haddie at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 25, 1941, by the Collins-Lee Co. from Chelsea, Mass.; and charging that it was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy substance, and in that it had been prepared under insanitary conditions whereby it might have become contaminated with filth.